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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW .- A pure healthy ALWAYS COMETHING NEW.—A pure healthy tonic, and one free from the deletarious and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a deside-ratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skulfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach, and at the same time sliny nervous and other irritations, and tone up all the organs of which the human body is composed, is effected in Frof. woorl's Restroative Composed and the same through the perfectly adouted to old and belook Resovation. Hence it is perfectly adapted to oil and young. Reacer, try it Thousands have already done so and the testimous is universal in its layor. U. J. wood, Proprietor. Depot, No. 48: Erosaway, and sold by all Druggists. The CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR should be used

by every woman who suffers from irregularities. It has never failed to give relief. For sale at No. 177 William at., and by Druggists generally. Price +1 50 per bottle. ARTUSAIRON-A Substitute for Cream of Tartac.

ARTUSAINON A produces cold Bread and Cakes which are sweet, moist, and gradeful to the palate.

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Unlike all no-trums, it contains no alcohol, and is the cheapest
leanest, and best hair dressing in the world. Prepared by
S. D. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Mass.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. o notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and acdress of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. Communications to return rejected Communications, unlocal letters should in air cases be addressed to The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dailt Thibuns, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are competed to give notice to our triends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sin-gle exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Rottes on the fourth page of the mages. The state of the pressure of the pages of the pages. the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver ents will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after 8 o'clock.

Republican State Convention. The Republican electors of the S ate of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly Dis-trict, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August next, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison inspector, and Presidential Electors, and for the

rention.

Dated July 19, 1860.

JAMES RELLY.
B. F. MANIERRE,
JAMES W. NYE,
G. M. MADLEN,
D. SYRONG.
CHARLES L. BEALE,
C. R. RICHARDS,
T. R. HORTON,
EDWARD DUDD,
W. A. DART,
JOHN WILKINSON.
JAMES B. COUPER,
Republican State Committee.

With some insignificant variations, Gov. Hunt delivered that same old speech at Albany last night. This time, however, he had a strange audience. His new associates, the Douglas Democrats, were present in force. As for Beil men, there are none lett in this State, except a few fools; the honest and sensible ones have gone over to Liacola; those of a trading turn have made arrangements with Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger. Messrs. Hunt, Br. oks & Co. are not to be counted either among the roots or the honest adherents of principle; Dean Richmond has got 'em, and much good may they do him.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to the 29th of June, arrived at Van Buren yesterday morning. Everything was quiet and orderly throughout the State. There was nothing new in miring affairs to note. The population of the Washoe region was increasing by immigration from Salt Lake and California. The Indians had ceased to be troublesome since the appearance of United States troops. The Oregon news was unimportant. The mining news from British Columbia is rather encouraging. The war between the different Indian tribes on Vancouver's Island progressed with unabated fury, and the Government appeared perfectly indifferent in the matter.

The steamer Connaught, with European date of the 11th inst., being six days later than ou previous advices, arrived at 8% Johns yesterday The Prince of Wales embarked in the Hero at Phymouth, for Canada, on the 9th inst., and sailed on the 10th. The proposed European Conference, it was thought, would be held in Paris in October next. Nothing further was known as to Garibaldi's movements against Messini. There were reports of fighting near Messina, but they lacked confirmation. The proclamation of a new constitution at Naples had been received with indifference. The Royalist defense at Messina is computed at 20,000 men. The political priseners in

the Romagna had been released by the Papal Goverument. France had notified Turkes of her intention to join with other powers to stop the massacre of Christians in Syria. The commercial crisis at Sydney, Australia, had abated. There were signs of the insurrection in New-Zenland spreading. There was no foundation for the report that Austria intended to contract a new oan. Breadstuffs dull. Consols 93@931 for money, and 931@934 for account.

The Republican State Committee of our State met yesterday in our City, and called a State Convention, to consist of two Delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse, at 11 A. M. of Wednesday, the 22d of August, and nominate State Officers and Presidential Electors. We presume every District in the State will be represented. The time fixed is early, but not an hour too early; the number of Delegates the same as heretofore, and everything as it should be. The People will do the rest.

We could wish that the Assembly District Conventions of the several Counties could be called to meet together at their respective county seats, and that a rallying and organizing Convention of the Republican masses could be called to meet at the same time. Such Conventions would bring together nearly all our workers, and insure an efficient organization and energetic canvass.

Never were the People more ripe for such a movement, and never was it more needed. Too many of the Republicans are sitting down ingloriously in the hazardous trust that our adversaries will win our battle for us, when we can and should fight and win it ourselves. We have no need and no right to count on their divisions; we can earry our State high and dry over them all, if we will heartily try. If the Democratic dissensions should be healed at the last moment, we may find that we have thrown away a certain victory by proving ourselves unworthy to secure it. Brother Republicans! let our opponeats manage their own affairs, while we take hold and give L neoln and Hamlin a clear majority over the whole of them ! What say you ?

EQUALITY OF THE STATES.

The doctrine of the equality or men, being found hard to reconcile with the advocacy of the perpetuation and extension of Slavery, no longer finds any favor with our Sham Democratic orators and politicians. But, as a substitute for this abandoned doctrine, they dwell with great parade and unction upon the doctrine of the Equality of States. In Mr. Buchapan's late indorsement of Mr. Breckinridge's no mination for the Presidency, this notion of Strict Equality is the thing chiefly insisted upon, and Mr. Breckinridge himself, in his speech at Baltimore, gives to it equal prominence. It is difficult to understand with what view this

dectrine of the equality of the States is thus emphatically brought forward, unless it be to afford a basis for insisting that, in the adoption of a national policy and in the management of the affairs of the Union, each State ought to enjoy an equal weight; that on the question, for iostance, of the extension of Slavery in o the Territories of the United States, or of the revival of the African slavetrade, the wishes and opinions of Florida ought, by virtue of this alleged State equality, to count for just as much as those of New-York. The Constitution of the United States gives, however. no countenance to any doctrine of this sort. Whatever may be alleged as to the original sovereignty of the thirteen States which declared themselves independent of Great Britain, or concerning their political equality under the Articles of Confederation, that sovereignty and that equality were most essentially modified by the Federal Constitution, while as to the twenty States since admitted into the Union, they never had any sovereignty, nor any State rights of any kind, except those specially conferred upon them by the provisions of that instrument. This doctrine of State equality, in relation to national affairs, so far from having been recognized in the Federal Convention that framed the Constitution, came very near proving an insurmountable obstacle to the formation of any Constitution at all. Certain of the smaller and less populous States, which, in relation to the others, occupied at that time a position analogous to that now held by the slave-holding in relation to the freelabor States, strenuously insisted upon preserving the same equality under the new form of government which they possessed under the Articles of Confederation. They wished to have in everything of national concern an equal voice and an equal weight with the larger and more populous States. Upon this point, however, they were obliged to yield. Upon the capital question of the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, the smaller States found it necessary to forego the claim of equality, and to be content with a representation in that body proportionate to their population. They preserved, indeed, an equa ity in the Senate, and, as regards the election of President, they also secured some pa tial advantages. But the new Government created by the Federal Constitution diff red essentially from that which had existed under the Articles of Confederation, in depriving the States of that equal voice which they had hitherto possessed in the centrel of national affairs, and introducing the

new element of numbers. This new element is just as much recognized in the Federal Constitution as are the States themselves; and, under the provisions of that instrument, is just as much entitled as the States are to a certain weight in controlling the National Government and determining its policy. The equality of the States consists, not in any right to an equal voice in deciding questions of National interest and importance, but merely in the equal right which they possess and enjoy to the independent control of their own internal affairs; subject, however, even as to that matter, to certain important restrictions imposed upon them by the Fed eral Constitution. What does Mr. Buchanan mean by talking about the equality of the States in the Territories? The States, as States, have nothing whatever to do with the Territories. It is not the States that em grate to the Territories, but only citizens of the States, and they, by virtue of that very emigration, lose all political connection with the States which they have left, and subject themselves to the laws of the Territory into which they have come. The Government of the Territories belongs, under the Federal Constitution, not to the States, individually or collectively, but to the General Govsned with regard to them, the Southern States must be content with just that weight which they possess under the Federal Constitution. If they can manage to elect a President and to secure a majority in Congress favorable to their schemes of extending Slavery into the Territories, with a view to the erection of new Slave States, they may then expect to carry out those views. Failing this, and with the Government of the Union in the hands of the Free-Labor party, they must expect to find the Free-Labor policy in the ascendant. It is in vain for them to set up any pretended equality of the States, in hopes to use it as a means of defeating the wishes and the will of a majority of both the States and the People.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

The labored manifesto of Messrs. Miles Taylor, George E. Pugh and Albert Rust, Douglas's National Executive Committee, excommunicating the Breckinridge men from the Democratic party and denouncing all attempts at coalition with them, has been published at length. It is a very selemn document, and by no means easy reading for extreme hot weather. In fact, between sleep and the flies, it must try the resolution of even the intensest Douglasite to master it at a single sitting. We believe in the Final Perseverance of the Saints; but we insist that reading the fulminations of the Douglas Executive Committee is not among their appointed ordeals. All of Messrs, Taylor & Co.'s screed that has any point is contained in the following peroration:

" Fellow Citizens: We have thus explained at length the cor troversy between the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane upon the one side, and the regular nominees of the Democratic

party upon the other. remains for us to add, as the sentiment of the Democratic National Committee, and as the universal sentiment of the sup porters of Douglas and Johnson, that no compromise whatever We desire to ascertain the strength of the Na tional Democracy in every State North and South, and we in tend to secretain it. We have made no proposition for a joint electoral ticket in any State; and we carnestly exhort you to re-ject such propositions indignantly, whenever and wherever made. If we have any friends in any State, let those friends made. It was a mark and nominate a full electoral ticket, pledged to the exclusive support of Douglas and Johnson. We can agree to nothing else; because to acknowledge the right of a factious minority to dictate their own terms of co-operation water them to violate the solemn professions of the Demo -aufter them to violate the solemn professions of the Demo-cratic party, and trample under foot our Democratic usages— would be to disband the National organization at once. Do not fail, therefore, to act immediately; assemble yourselves every-where, by States, by counties, and by neighborhoods; take no where, by States, by counties, and by neighborhoods; take no counsel, and listen to no suggestion from those who have so shamefully deserted the National Democracy. Every vote for Breckintidge and Lane is a vote indirectly, at least, for Lincoin and Hamiin; a vote for inaugurating an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and, therefore, a vote for the

disunion of the States.

"Be not deceived by the plausible assertions of your enemies." Breckinridge and Lane have no strength, not the least, in any o Breckinnidge and Lane have no strength, not the lead, in any the Northern States. They will not receive one electoral vote in the North, and except, perhaps, in three or four Northern States, will not have even an electoral ticket.

"On the other hand, if the Southern Democracy should now

desert the Democracy of the North, it would be an end of th

descrit he Democracy of the North, it would be an end of the alliance between them. What remains, then, to the South if she would maintain the Constitution, the Union, and the integrity and usages of the Democratic party, but the cordial support and consequent election of Douglas and Johnson! "We commit these issues to your determination. Their importance cannot be over estimated; they involve the fate of the Democratic party and of that Union it has so fathfully, and constantly, and zealously maintained.

"MILES TAYLOR, Chairman,

"ALBERT RUST."

-It must be a great rebef to pervous old ladies to learn that these herrible Black Republicans are not the only Disunionists. For years, "the Na-"tional Democracy" has been charging Disunion upon us, though we have all along insisted that we not only would not dissolve the Union ourselves, but that we would not allow others to dissolve it. Now it seems that we are not half so dangerous and disloyal as the Breckinridge men; though they have not changed one hair since the recent period when they were good National Democrats and we alone were traitors. It is evidently the dissolution of the longingly anticipated union between the Douglas men's mouths and the unders of the Federal Treasury that our friends over the way con-

template with such unfeigned horror. We cannot hope to swerve the Douglas National Committee from their stern resolve to have no affiliation with the Breckinridge men; but we do entreat them not to be inexorable with regard to the ington Hunt and Wil iam Duer. Those gentlemen have been some time out of office; they have run two or three parties out of existence, and are sadly in want of another whereon to display their "alac-"rity in sinking." Be cruel to the Breckinridge men if you must, Messrs Douglas men! but do not refuse to open your arms to Messrs. Brooks, Hunt & Co. ! Heed their entreaties, pity their hard necessities, and take them in !

BRECKINGIDGE IN THE INTERIOR. Breckingidge stock is looking up through the in-

terior counties. We notice calls, in several journals, for district conventions, to appoint delegates to the State Convention of this wing of the De mocracy, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of August. These calls are addressed to "the National Democracy," and designate Breckinridge and Lane as "the regular Democratic nominees for "President and Vice-President." These phrases bave the old familiar ring about them, in obedience to whose summons, in days of yore, the Hunkers u-ed to annually rally, from the Delaware to the st. Lawrence, from Long Island to Lake Erie, and enter their protest in solemn council, and deposit their votes at the polls, against the Free-Soil Barnburners, in the times of the Wilmot Proviso, and more receatly against their hybrid descendants, the jockeying, cheating Softs. How general this defection from the standard of Douglas is to be this year, we have not sufficient data yet to determine. We are confident, however, that it will be much larger and more imposing than is now commonly supposed. Mr. Dickinson and his friends, a year ago, fell into the snare set for them by Richmond. Cagger. and their confederates. Bitterly they rue the con fidence they placed in these tricksters But, it will take some time for them to release themselves from the net-work in which they were then enmeshed, so as to give full play to those energies which they promise to ultimately employ in punishing the unprincipled politicians, who wheedled them with promises that they never meant to perform. The Central City Courier, the organ of Mr Canal Commissioner Jaycox and of Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Hard State Committee, and the only Democratic journal in the large county of Onondaga, flies the names of Breckinridge and Lane at its head, scouts the "regularity" of the Douglas and Johnson ticket, and is as full of fight and pluck as a Zouave. In a recent paper it gives the names of twenty newspapers in this State, which support Breckinridge and Lane, Some of them are among the oldest and most influ ential Democratic journals in New-York; as for example, The Brooklyn Eagle, The Binghamton Demoerat, The Hudson Gazette, The Schenectady Reflector - journals which were recognized and respected as guides and monitors to the National Democracy ernment. In respect to the policy to be pur- when The Albany Atlas and most of its echoes attempts to force Slavery upon the people of Kan-

were coquetting with Abolitionists, laboring in season and out of season to defeat Gen. Cass, the "regular" nominee of the party, and to install the Wilmot Proviso as " the chief corner stone" o' the Democracy. The Courier says it has str ng reasons for believing that the list of Breckinridge journals which it publishes will be largely increased in the course of a few days.

TEMPORA MUTANT.

The deputies of the Russian nobitity convocated at St. Petersburg to take the find measures for the emancipation of their serfs, after having finished their task, commemorated by a great public dinner the happy i-sue of their labors. Among the numerous high officials invited on that occasion was Mr. Bulgakoff, Under-Secretary of State and assistant of Count Panin, the President of the Board of Emancipation and Minister of Justice.

Mr. Bulgakoff offered four toasts. The first was of course to Alexander II., the benevolent sovereign and liberator; two others were addressed to the cause itself, and to the nobility; and a fourth to the memory of Emilian Pugatsheff, the first emancipator or Russian serfs.

In 1774, Emilian Pugatsheff, a Cossack serf of one of the nobles, ran away from his master, called to arms the Cossacks of the Ural, the convicts in the mines of the Ural Mountains and in the regions of Orenburg, and the serfs of the neighboring districts. The insurrection spread like lightning. The insurgents seized or destroyed several forts constructed in the steppes, and they besieged the city of Orenburg, but were repulsed. When they afterward crossed the Volga, the serfs rose, increasing in numbers at every step, from the peasantry of the interior, and dragged their masters in chains to the feet of the liberator. Soldiers sent against him joined his revolutionary standard, and several Generals of Catharine II were routed. Pugatsheff took various cit-es, and burned Saratoff and Kasan. More than thirteen hundred nobles, civil and military, efficials and priests, were hanged or shot. The nobility everywhere fled to the city of Moscow, whose very walls quaked with terror. This insurrection was the only event which ever shook the throne of Catharine II, and many evidences of her uneasiness are found in her corre spendence with Voltaire, and in the advice she afterward gave, in 1775, to George III. of En-

At last, by the united efforts of Suwaroff and Michelson, Pugatsheff's army was destroyed, and he himself, betrayed by his immediate followers, was delivered to Count Panin, the alter ego of the Empress, and brought to Moscow. Count Panin struck the chained prisoner in the face, and tore his beard in public before the assembled multitude. Pugatsheff was beheaded. The head was preserved, but the body was quartered and exposed at the various gates of the capital. After a lew days, the remains were burnt, and the ashes fired in the air from a cannon.

The name of Pugatsheff has been till now year ly anathematized in all the churches of Russia. But not a century has passed way when the above mentioned toast is given to his memory, not by some Red Republican, but by a high and confidential official of the great-grandson of the imperial Catharine. Pugatsheff is toasted by the most ancient pobles, and in the face of Count Panin, Minister and President, and the direct descendant of him who struck the great liberator and plucked

his beard. We commend these historical incidents to the

attention of our Southern brethren.

THE DOOM OF DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas is fighting a gallant battle. We admire his courage and energy. So far as his prin ciples and policy tend in the right direction, he has our sympathy and respect. We are not quite certain, from the tactics he displays, whether he sees the doom that awaits him, and is preparing to die game, and be avenged, Samson-like, on his foes, or whether he really hopes to ultimately bring the Democratic party over to his position, and compel t, four years hence, to adopt his platform and ac cept him as its presidential leader. Of course, he is not so silly as to dream of success in the pending canvass. In order to imbue his followers with some of his own fearless spirit, and stimulate them to the fight, he talks in his usual boastful way, naming States, both North and South, which he is " sure " to carry. But this is only the ordinary bulletin issued by all generals on the eve of a decisive contest. He knows that the day will go against him. Nor does he intend to aid those who builted his nomination at Baltimore, by favoring coalitions that tend to throw the contest into Cong ess, and may terminate in making Jo Lane, his cendly foe, President. The present contest being a mere struggle between rival factions, for prestige now and the control of the organization of the party hereafter, the indignant proclamation of the Douglas National Committee against combinations which could only sid in elevating enemies who are devising his downfall, was natural.

But, by allowing the party to be split in twain by his Popular Sovereignty dogma, does Douglas really hope to reunite it and rally it un ter his flag in 1864? Judging of the future from the past, he has overlooked two controlling considerations in his estimate of the positions which he and the Democracy will respectively occupy four years

I. Though Douglas is right in insisting that the principles he now arows are precisely those on which the Democracy triumphed in 1856, yet he should remember that, so far as the question of Slavery is involved, the party is "progressive!" True, his friends have placed him upon the platform on which Buchanan was elected. But, bless their simple souls! did they imagine that the Slavery Extensionists would be content, in 1860, with what satisfied them in 1856? Do they not know that the platform of 1856, so far as it related to Slavery, was in advance of that of 1852, as that of 1852 was in advance of that of 1848, which last was also in advance of that of 1844, and so backward, by measured steps, to the first National Convention that ever adopted a platform? Has not their leader himself taught that these oft-renewed and ever-progressive exactions of the Slavery Propagandists, are to be expected and conceded, yea, anticipated, and obedience tendered to the remorseless horse-leech even before it cries "Give! " Give " Did he not avow his belief in the wisdom of the Wilmot Proviso of 1847? Repudiating this doctrine, did be not support the anti-Proviso Compromise measures of 1850? Running before he was sent, did he not voluntarily propose the repeal of the prohibitory clause of the Missouri act, in 1854, on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality, and by his energy and skill drive through the Kansas-Nebraska bill, doing works of supererogation to win the favor of the Slave Power, and subsequently sustaining Pierce in his infamous

the example of Douglas to its logical sequence, by demanding a Congressional Code to enforce its "rights" in the Territories, does he suppose the Democracy will come to a dead halt, merely because it does not suit his convenience to go forward?

In 1848, the Slavery Extensionists, repudiating the Wilmot Proviso, cried "Onward!" and onward moved the Democracy and encamped upon the ground of the Compromise measures. Resting there awhile, they again cried "Onward!" and the party marched to the assault of the Missouri Compromise and overthrew it. Stopping there to take breath, they concocted the Lecompton conspiracy, the inevitable result of the Missouri repeal, and again the cry was "Onward!" The mass of the Democracy listened and obeyed. But obedience on the part of Douglas would put his Seratorial seat in peril, and he refused to take another step on this "Road to Ruin." Not heeding his loitering, the dominant element in the party, recognizing the irresistible logic of his Kanus policy, now clamors for a Slave Code, and gives the tamiliar command, "Onward!" But Douglas cries "Hult!" Now which order will be obeyed? Will the Slave Oligarchy ground arms and pitch its tents, and bring out its camp-kettles, and eat, drick, and grow drowey at midday, because one of its subalterns has become weary of the march? As soon would Napoleon have seet an order to Macdonald to "halt" in the charge at Wagram, because some tired or timid lieutenant feli out of the column and sat down to rest or lay down to II. Mr. Douglas seems to forget that Demo

cratic leaders, who, in their time, had as firm a hold upon the party as he, have been guillotized for offenses against the Slavery Propaganda less grave than his. The fate of Van Buren the elder, Silas Wright, and Benton, are notable illustrations of this truth. Hardly less able, though not so conspicuous party chiefs, by the score, have been degraded from their rank, and deprived of their swords, for refusing to move "onward" at the word, and some for even questioning the wisdom of the line of merch indicated. See the brilliant Prince John of Lindenwald, driven to a back seat in St. Tammany, while small men occupy its highest benches. Witness the years of humiliation our Barrburners endured, and the su-picion and distrust that dog their footsteps to this day, because of the revolt of 1848. See Butler, Rantoul, Wilmot, Hamin, Niles, Bisir, Field, Cleveland, Wadsworth, Banks, and a host of such men, com pel ed to abandon the party because of its proscription of all who refused to push "onward" at the command of the Save Oligarchy. Does Mr. Douglas flatter himself that the tyraut, which sent uch heads to the block, will spare h s? It will be in vain that, when confronted with the executioner, he shall plead his great services, in times past, to the inexorable power that clam rs for his blood. Can he show greater fidelity and alacrity in its service than Van Buren, Wright, Butler, Benton? Despite their years of devotion to its behests, did it spare Van Buren when he hesitated about Texas annexation? or Wright when he favored the application of the Jeffersonian Ordinance to newly acquired Mexican territory? or Butler when he aided in the erection of the Buffalo platform? or Benton when he refused to succumb to Aterison and the Missouri Nullifiers? Has he pondered the lesson taught by the martyrdom of these rebels? Does he think he can escape their doom !

We sincerely hope we may be mistaken in the fate which we think awaits Mr. Douglas. We shall rejoice if his revolt turns out to be a revolution rather than a rebeltion, and does not end, as all other Democratic revolts have terminated, by sending to the block a few of the ringleaders, and the final submission of the great majority of the iosurgents, while a minority, faithful to their convictions, escape to join more congenial associates in the battle of Freedom.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS. just returned from a Winter's sojoura with the Latter-Day Saints at Salt Lake, has supplied us with some additional items of interest respecting that singular people and their fortunes.

The oft-revived story of the Mormons wishing or consenting to sell out their landed possessions in Utah, is a baseless fabrication. They like that country better and better; they are vanquishing the difficulties and impediments incidental to pioneer adventure, and are fast surrounding them selves (at least the magnates are) with the comtorts of civilized life. Of Cattle and Grain they have good store; Sheep are multiplying among them; Woolen Factories are beginning to turn out abrics; excellent Porcelain Ctay has been discovered among them, and emigrants from the English Potteries will soon be converting it into elegant and serviceable Wares. Of Iron ore, they bave abundance, and most of the ruder Manufactures are already naturalized among them. Fuel has been their chief desideratum-miserable Wood (Cotton or Quaking Asp) being usually \$15, and often \$20 per cord in Salt Lake City, and abundant hardly anywhere. But Mineral Coal has lately been discovered in Salt Lake Valley, which, though poor in quality, gives promise of better; and a choice article is being mined on the waters of the Weber, hardly thirty miles from the Saiuts' metropolis. There are intervening mountains (the Wahsatch), but they can be passed by means of canons, and a tram-road from the Weber Mines to the City will reduce the price of Coal in the latter to \$5 per tun at most. And then let New-York look to it that she be not outstripped in the race for American préeminence !

Timber is fearfully scarce in Utah. In all its vast area, there is not to-day a stick growing (unless recently planted) that would furnish forth an axhelve, much less an axle-tree. This dearth must be overcome by irrigation and planting. Trees are nowhere more thrifty than in the irrigated streets of Salt Lake City, and, though these are mainly the worthless Bitter Cottonwood, there is no reason to doubt that Oak. Pine or Hickory would flourish just as well. A Great Nursery and Plantation of choice timber is greatly needed in Salt Lake Valley, and would afford a magnificent return. Meautime, the lucky inroad of the Federal Army has obviated any present sense of need. Great provision wagons, whose axles had borne the jerks and strains of twelve hundred miles of travel over unmade roads and unbridged gulties, bearing loads of two or three tuns, have been sold in profusion at \$20 each, and mainly bought in by shrewd Brother Brigham, who has recently so'd lots of them back to easy Uncle Sam for \$150 each, to be used in moving the Army to Texas and Arizona. That's how the money goes,

The Grape flourishes rarely in Utah. The Saints believe that their long, dry, bright Summer causes it to yield a wine of peculiar aroma and flavor. Its

ans? And now, when Slavery proposes to follow cultivation is being rapidly extended. The Apple and Pear also do well; though the prospect for Fruit this season has been obscured by untimely frost.

Some new valleys have been recently opened to settlement-mainly north and east of the Salt Lake -that are greatly liked. They of course lie higher that the Lake Valley, and have a sharper climat-; but they have also more wood, more water, better grass, and other allurements. They are rapidly filling with settlers.

The great project of damming the Jordan a few miles below its head in Lake Utah, and thus irrigating the greater portion of Salt Lake Valley, is yet in embryo. At present, not a tenth part of that Valley is cultivated for want of water. The proposed dam, with consequent irrigating canals, would render that Valley one of the most product. ive of its size on earth, beside affording waterpower for a great manufacturing village. With a few such dams, Utab might easily support a population of twenty millions. Her grand valleys need but water to render them of unequaled fertility.

The rumor of a purposed sale (or tender of sale) of their present possessions to the Federal Government, had probably just this foundation: There are many converts to the faith of the Saints Low living in India, China, Australia, and the other countries washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. These it is not convenient to gather to the Laud of Promise, yet they expect and desire that a place of refuge shad be found or made for them. This will pr. bably be located on New-Guinea or some other iste of the South Seas. We presume Capt. Gibson-whose long residence and adventures in the Indian Ocean are well known-has been conferring with the Apostles with reference to such location; but this may or may not be. We believe he expects to return to the Mormon Zion next

THE HOUSTON CONVENTION.

We give on another page a full report of the proceedings of the Houston Convention at Schenectady, on Wednesday. It seems that the Houston men, who, though in earnest, are not so cunning politicisms as their adversacies, the Brookses and Hunts, were led into the mistake of taking for their Chairman a chap named Van Reussalaer, a tool of the Brooks party, who was, consequently, aoxious to defeat the object of the meeting. Among the delegates there were also one or two persons with the same disorderly purpose, and from the presence of such a Chairman and such false delegates some trouble was caused. Nevertheless, the meeting accomplished the business for which it was convened. It put SAM Houston formally in nomination as a popular candidate for the Presidency; and after four ballots it nominated ROBERT F. STOCKTON of New-Jersey as its candidate for the Vice Presidency. It next selected a partial list of candidates for Presidential electors, and appointed a State Committee, with authority to all up this electoral list and to take general charge of the business of the Houston party in

It is worthy of remark that all the disturbances produced and attempted at this meeting were the work of those pretended friends of Beil and Everett who are really devoted to the cause of Douglas. The Republicans and the Breckinridge men manifested no disposition to interfere with the political action of this body of their fellow citizens; but these Douglasites in disguise appear to be filled with deep and dreadful apprehensions at the pemination of Gen. Houston for the Presidency by a small number of respectable and hone-t-minded voters. We do not at present perceive the reasons for such alarm and anxiety on their part; perhaps hey will be made plain hereaster.

UNION AND HARMONY.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are in trouble. The man that goes around to tell them how to vote has missed his cue, and is in a state of dumbfourded bewilderment. The machine threatens to come to a dead bult. They have an Elector Ticket, duly nominated and fully in the field, but there are two so ts of Democrats that are not satisfied with it-1. The Douglas men; 2. Those who go for Breckforidge. Various devices have been contrived by the State office-holders and candidates to make it do; but still the two cliques above-mentioned remain unreconciled. And their grumbling seems not en icely unreasonable: since the Douglas men want to vote for Douglas electors, while the Breckinridge men want just the other sort; while the existing ticket is partly for one. partly for the other, and some not declared for either. The State Committee propose to go it blind: but that does not take, and two or three more State Conventions are called to nominate this wey or that, according to taste. From pure good nature, we will volunteer a suggestion which s-ems calculated to solve the problem completely: viz: 1. Let the Douglas men hold their convection. make their ticket and vote it. 2. Let the Breckinridge men do likewise. 3. Let the State officers, candidates and their followers, support the present ticket, pledged to vote according to circumstances. as suggested by the State Committee. Each faction baying then exactly what it wanted, there could be nothing left for any one to complain of

The telegraph yesterday reported that the Hon. Erastus Brooks was at Baltimore the day before at the Bell and Everett meeting there. This, it now appears, was a mistake, the Hon. Erastus being at Schenectady, where the Houston Convention was in session. The Houston men sav he was the adviser of the treacherous Douglasites who had got themselves appointed delegates to the Convention for the purpose of preventing the nomination of a Houston Electoral ticket, and that he was at the bottom of the row which they attempted to kick up. Whether this is so or Lot, we don't know; but one thing is pretty certain, namely, that the Brookses who not long since were for Houston, are now for Douglas though they pretended to be for Bell. The interence is, that somebody has been sold. If the transaction was on credit, we fea the settling day will never come.

On the 12th of June last, "the Young Men's Democratic State Central Committee of the State "of New-York," issued a call to "The "Young Democracy of the Empire State" to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 31st of July, "to ratify the nominations to be " made by the ensuing National Democratic Con-"vention at Baltimore." Since the boys sent out this invitation for a jolly gathering of juveniles at the Springs, the doings of their fathers and grandfathers at Baltimore have had a tendency to bewilder the brains of the youngsters. Nevertheless, in the language of Dr. Johnson to the readers of Rasselas, we advise all young Democrats who "listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy,